Alexandria Advertiser AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCER.

VOL. II.] MONDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1801. [No. 314.

L A W.
MERIT v. DEMERIT.

The Rival Clergy for Chaplainship to Congress.

For Sale at this Office,
The Clerical Candidates.
A POEM.

The above work is printed on fine wove paper, containing 36 pages, octavo, price 25 cents.

Dec. 3. d

Washington Society.

THE Members of the Alexandria Washington Society are hereby notified, that a regular stated meeting of the said Society will be held at Gadsby's Hotel, on Monday the 14th inst. at 11 o'clock, A. M.—An Essay will be delivered agreeable to appointment, by the rev. James Muir.

G. DENEALE, Sec'ry.

Dec. 8.

For BOSTON,

The Schooner
PRISCILLA
(A good vessel)
PRINCE HARDING, Master,
Will take freight on reasonable terms.—Apply to the Master on board, or to
JOHN G. LADD,

Who has lately received and now offers for Sale,

20 Hogsheads of excellent Molasses,
15 do. do. Sugar,
25 do. do. Rum,
5 do. Copperas & Brimstone,
10 Casks Cordials,
20 Barrels Boston Beef,
30 Casks, 20 Boxes } Fresh Raisins,
50 Bags Coffee,
200 Boxes Candles and Soap,
5 Bags Cotton,
5 Do. Hops,
10 Boxes Cotton and Wool Cards,
20 Do. 10 by 18 Glass,
30 Chests fresh Teas, 20 Bales Russia Sheeting, 8 Do. Ravens Duck, } Entitled to drawback.
3 Cases of Writing Paper,
50 Boxes fresh Chocolate,
Excellent Dumb Fish, &c. &c. &c.

December 8. d

FALL GOODS.

JOSEPH RIDDLE & Co.
HAVE IMPORTED,
In the Reserve from London, and the Alligator from Liverpool,
A large and general assortment of
FALL GOODS,
Which are opening for sale on the usual terms.
They have also on hand,
A large quantity of ISLE of MAY and TURKS ISLAND
SALT,
suitable for the Western country, and three bushel Sacks.

Oct. 3. d

Robert T. Hooe and Co.

HAVE IMPORTED,
In the brig Neptune, from Lisbon,
AND OFFER FOR SALE,
100 casks Lisbon Wine of a superior quality,
800 bushels of Salt,
1 bale of Morocco Skins,
A few boxes of Lemons and Oranges,
Figs in Frails,
Olive Oil, Almonds, Filberts,
10 bundles floor carpets and foot mats.
They have likewise on hand,
A few bales of Negro cottons and blankets,
German Linens,
Earthen Ware in crates, Sugar in hhds. and bls. and coffee in bags and tierces.

Nov. 30. d

Public Sale.

On TUESDAY,
At ten o'clock, will be sold at the Vendue Store,
3d and 4th proof Antigua and Jamaica Rum in hhds. and bls.
French Brandy in bls.
Holland Gin in bls.
Teneriffe Wine in casks,
Cordials in bls.
Sugar in hhds and bls.
Molasses in hhds.
Rice in tierces and bls.
Soap in boxes,
Queens and Earthen Ware in crates, handsomely assorted,
30 boxes Havanna Segars,
Cotton in bales---*on a credit.*

ALSO,

A variety of DRY GOODS,
—AMONG WHICH ARE—
Broad and narrow Cloths,
Flannels and Planes,
Carpets and Carpeting.
Irish and German Linens,
Worsted and cotton Stockings,
Calicoes and Ginghams,
A variety of Muslin and Muslin Handkerchiefs and Shawls,
Table Cloths, Hats,
Boots and Shoes,
Hardware, and
A number of other articles.

P. G. MARSTELLER,
Dec. 9. Vendue-Master.

Sale by Auction.

On WEDNESDAY next,
At ten o'clock, will be sold at the Auction Room,
Rum in hhds. and bls.
Sugar in do.
Coffee in bags,
Soap and Candles in boxes,
Raisins in do.
Starch in do.
Tobacco in kegs, &c.—ALSO,
A quantity of Dry Goods,
Viz.
Kendal Cottons,
Kerseys,
Halfthicks, Plains,
Plaids, Coatings,
Duffils, Flannels,
Irish and Sheeting Linens,
German Oznaburgs,
Calicoes, Durants,
Shawls, Handkerchiefs,
Ladies' Silk Gloves,
Sewing Silks, Threads, &c.

H. and T. MOORE,
Dec. 9. Auctioneers.

Freight Wanted

For the Sloop
SALLY,
Captain CARPENTER,
Carries about 350 barrels—for N. York or Rhode-Island, on moderate terms, if application is made soon.

JOHN G. LADD.

Landing and for Sale, from said vessel,
10 Puncheons well flavoured St. Vincent Rum,
Spermaceti and Tallow Candles,
Sweet Cider, Cheese, and dry Cod-Fish.

November 28. d

FALL GOODS.

CUTHBERT POWELL
Has received, per the Eliza, from Liverpool, an Importation of
Fall & Winter Goods,
which he is now opening at the store lately occupied by Messrs. A. and W. Ramsay, on King-street, and which he offers for sale on moderate terms by the piece or package.

Also,

25 Crates Earthen Ware,
well assorted.

Sept. 29. co

☞ *Cash given at this office for clean Rags.*

FOR SALE,
Three Invoices of hollow GLASS WARE, neatly assorted, in one of which are forty eight liquor cases. Apply at the compting house of Dennis Ramsay to

D. NIESS, jun.

Dec. 11. d3t‡

FALL GOODS.

The Subscriber has received, by the Reserve from London, part of his
FALL ASSORTMENT,
and is in daily expectation of receiving the balance by the first arrivals from Liverpool.

James Wilson.

Sept. 12. d

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from Alexandria, on Saturday evening the 14th inst. two Negro Women, viz. *Amie* and *Venus*: the former about 18 years of age, 5 feet 4 inches high, stout made, of a yellowish cast; had on, when she went off, a blue cloth habit; said girl was purchased of Mr. William Reed, and formerly lived in the City of Washington, where I expect she is now lurking: the latter about 24 or 25 years of age, 4 feet 10 or 11 inches high, has now with her a young child at the breast, about 4 or 5 months old, her apparel is not recollected; she was purchased of a gentleman living in Prince George's county, Maryland.—Whoever will apprehend said women, and deliver them to me in Alexandria, shall receive the above reward, or 10 dollars for either.

GEORGE LUCK.

Nov. 18. d

JUST RECEIVED,
COARSE WOOLLENS,
Consisting of
Nap'd cottons, half thicks, pladdings, striped blankets and kersey duffils---For sale on very moderate terms by the package, on the usual credit.

Wm. HODGSON.

Oct. 6. d

FALL GOODS.

William Oxley and Co.
HAVE IMPORTED,
In the Reserve from London, and Alligator from Liverpool,
Part of their Fall Goods,
which will be sold very low for cash or approved notes, and a liberal credit will be given to their punctual customers.
On hand,
A quantity of East India Segars,
Manufactured Tobacco in kegs.

Oct. 5. d

Thompson and Veitch

Have received by the brig Commerce, capt. Baldwin, from England,
A Consignment of a Quantity of
DRY GOODS,
Amongst which are,
Printed calicoes and chintzes,
Muslins of various kinds,
Plain and figured cambric,
Muslinetts and dimities,
Irish linens and table linens,
Shawls, hosiery and ribbons,
Blanketing, serges, &c. &c.

Being desirous of closing the sales speedily, the above goods will be sold unusually low, for cash, produce or notes at a short date.

Aug. 7. d

Public Notice.

At a meeting of the Overseers of the Poor for the county of Alexandria, it was agreed that the Overseers meet at the court-house every Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock, for the purpose of receiving applications from the distressed——and that the Secretary advertise the same in one or more of the Alexandria papers.

PHILIP WANTON, Sec'ry.

12 mo. 7.

Public Sale.

On Friday the 18th instant will be sold, at the Vendue-Store,
A large and general Assortment of
Elegant Furniture,
Consisting of
14 Dining-Room Chairs with covers,
2 Settees with covers,
1 Large Dining-Table with round ends,
1 Smaller do.
2 Liquor-Cases,
3 Knife-Cases,
1 Side-Board,
Desks and Book-Cases,
Looking-Glasses and Prints,
Carpets,
3 Sets Table and Tea China,
3 Matrasses and Beds,
Bed and Window Curtains,
And-Irons, Shovels and Tongs,
1 Eight-Day Clock,
Table Linen and Napkins,
Glass and Queen's Ware, &c.
With a handsome and general collection of
Books.

P. G. MARSTELLER,
Dec. 12. Vendue-Master.

A Tutor Wanted.

I WISH to procure a Teacher of improved mind, and moral, to reside in my own family. An accomplished female would be most agreeable. The salary shall be proportionate to merit. Letters addressed to me at Centerville in Fairfax, or at New-Market in this county, will be received readily.

SPENCER BALL.

Prince Wm. 21st Nov. co12t‡

COTTOM & STEWART

Have received, a large and general
ASSORTMENT of BOOKS
IN THE DIFFERENT BRANCHES OF
POLITE LITERATURE;
Amongst which, are the following:

JEFFERSON'S Notes on Virginia, hot pressed, Ed. Kotzebue's Plays, 2 vols. Ladies' Musical Magazine, Park's Travels, Steuart's View of Society, Chesterfield's Letters, 4 vols. Cullen's Practice of Physic, Wallis on Health, Paley's Philosophy, 2 vols. Gibson's Surveying Moore's Navigation, by Blunt, Burns's Poems, Millot's Ancient History, 2 vols. Practical Education, 2 vols. Beauties of St. Piere, Buchan's Family Physician, Fox's Book of Martyrs, 2 vols. Lee's Memoirs, British State Trials, Robinson's Admiralty Reports, 2 vols. (to be continued) Gentleman and Ladie's Preceptor, 2 vols. Hunter, on the Blood, 2 vols. Caldwell's Memoirs, Willich's Lectures, Martin's Law of Nations, Vattel's Ditto, Newton on the Prophecies, 2 vols. Edinburgh Dispensatory, Elegant Extracts, Constitutions, Zimmerman on Solitude, Ditto on National Pride, Blackstone's Commentaries, 4 vols Collection of Farces, 6 vols. Polite Education, Tooke's Pantheon, Junius's Letters, 2 vols. Guthrie's Geography, Knoxe's Education, 2 vols. Ditto Essays, 2 vols. Costigan's Travels, Cook's Voyages, 4 vols. Damberger's Travels, &c. &c.

NOVELS.

The Armenian, 2 vols. Montalbert, 2 vols. Antoinette, Tales of Wonder, (by Leivis) 2 vols. My Uncle Thomas, 2 vols. Jack Smith, Spirit of the Castle, Arthur Mervin, 2 vols. Clara Howard, Ormond, Weiland, Maid of the Hamlet, Vagabond, Sailor Boy, Athlin and Dunbayne, Romance of the Forest, 2 vols. Mysteries of Udolpho, 3 vols. Louisa, Julia and the Baron, Ghost Seer, Tale of the Times, 2 vols. Camilla, 5 vols. Evelina, 2 vols Monk, 2 vols. Family of Ortemburg, Negro, 2 vols. Black Valley, Ellen and Mordaunt, 2 vols. George Barnwell, Mountain Cottager, Children of the Abbey, 2 vols. Roschfort Family, Darcy, Emila de Varmont, Oakindale Abbey, The Fair Impostor, 3 vols. Edelfrida, 4 vols. Count de Hoensdern, 3 vols. Henrietta Mortimer, 2 vols. Fashionable Daughter, Count Gletchen, Emma Dorville, Scotch Heiress, 3 vols. Miss Battimores, 2 vols. Advertisement for a Husband, 2 vols. Wandering Islander, 2 vols. Cornelia Sedley, 4 vols. Tom Jones, 3 vols. Edward, by Moore, 2 vols. Mordaunt, by Ditto, 2 vols. Reuben an Rachell, Girl of the Mountains, 2 vols. Mystic Cottager, &c. &c.

ALSO,

Bibles, Testaments, Psalters, Common Prayer Books; Dilworth, Webster, Universal, Pearce, London, and Rational Spelling Books, Primers, and a large collection of Histories and Childrens' Books, Writing and Letter Paper, and Paper Hangings, Wafers, Quills, Ink Powder, Violin Strings, Playing Cards, Song Books, and Blank Books, &c. &c.

ALMANACS for the year 1802, by the groce, dozen, or single.

☞ Country Shopkeepers supplied on the lowest terms.

Political Miscellany.

FROM THE WASHINGTON FEDERALIST.

No. II.

The constitution ordains that "the judicial power of the United States shall be vested in one supreme court, and in such inferior courts as the congress may from time to time ordain or establish. *The judges both of the supreme and inferior courts shall hold their offices during good behavior* and shall at stated times receive for their seavices a compensation which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office."

A prior section provides that all civil officers of the U. States shall be removeable from office on impeachment.

At the last session of congress an act passed ordaining and establishing in each state circuit courts inferior to the supreme court. The judges who are to administer justice in these courts have been appointed, and, in conformity with the constitution, have received commissions *during good behavior*.

It is now contended that these judges are dependent on the will of congress, who may repeal the law, abolish the office, and discontinue the judge.

This is the opinion I mean to controvert.

The words of the constitution leave it in the discretion of the legislature to ordain and establish such inferior courts as, from time to time, their wisdom may suggest.

The reason of this is apparent. The situation of the United States, a country encreasing beyond calculation, in population, in wealth, and resources, will continue to change. The necessity for inferior courts will very probably change with this change of situation, congress is rightly permitted to judge of this necessity, and from time to time to establish such courts; but when established, the judges, says the constitution, "shall hold their offices during good behavior." The constitution then has submitted to legislative discretion the establishment of the court, but not the permanence or independence of the judge. So soon as he is appointed, the constitution adopts him, and declares that he shall hold his office by the firm tenure of "*good behavior*." He is recognized by the constitution and becomes a judge under it, not merely by virtue of the law.

If it be possible to make this subject still more clear than it is in the charter of our government. I would attempt it by varying somewhat the expression of that instrument. Suppose, instead of ordaining that there should be a supreme court, the article had allowed still greater latitude to the legislature, and had declared that the judicial power of the United States should be vested in such courts as congress should from time to time ordain and establish, and that the judges of such courts should hold their offices during good behavior, could it have entered into the mind of any man to say that the provision for the permanence of the judge had been totally annulled by the power given to congress from time to time, to establish the courts? That, because the necessity for exercising the power of establishing courts was a continuing necessity, and consequently the power ought not to be terminated by the first exercise thereof nor the number of courts limited in the constitution, therefore the constitution was unable to provide for the independence of the judges, and the attempt made to do so by positively ordaining that they should hold their offices *during good behavior*, was a void and ineffectual attempt? This proposition would seem too absurd to be maintained, nor would it be less absurd to contend that by establishing absolutely a supreme court, the force of the clause declaring that the judges of the inferior courts "shall hold their offices during good behavior," is in any degree, impaired.

The letter of the constitution then which declares in terms of that "the judges both of the supreme and inferior courts shall hold their offices during good behavior," is unaccompanied by other expressions which might give color to a construction hostile to the very words themselves.

If we examine the duties which must have been contemplated for the supreme and inferior courts, we shall perceive no reason, to admit the possibility of an intention varying from the words which have been used. The original jurisdiction of the supreme court extends only to "cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, and those in which a state shall be party." The great residuary mass of jurisdiction involving life, personal liberty, reputation and property, is committed to the inferior courts; and the appeal to the supreme court is allowed "with such exceptions, and under such regulations as the congress shall make." The most interesting objects therefore may be decided ultimately by the inferior courts. Indeed, in cases of imprisonment, should an appeal from the judgment be always allowed, the punishment might often be suffered pending the appeal.

If then the motive for giving independence to the Judges, be the security which that independence affords to the life, liberty and property of the citizen, that motive applies with peculiar force to those of the inferior courts.

But if the strange opinion that any discretional agency of congress in the establishment of courts, over rules the positive and explicit regulation of the constitution concerning the tenure of office, is to be supported, it applies as well to the supreme as inferior court. The constitution, which declares that the judicial power shall be vested in one supreme court, and in such inferior courts as congress may establish, does not fix the number of Judges who shall compose that court. The number is fixed by law; and that law may be repealed and the number reduced; so that according to this opinion all the judges of the United States would be removable by the repeal of the laws establishing the courts of which they are members.

But the continuance of the individual in office is not secured by that part of the article which declares, that "the judicial power of the United States shall be vested in one supreme court, and in such inferior courts as congress shall from time to time ordain and establish." Had the article proceeded no farther, the exterior form of the system would indeed have been marked out, the parts to compose it would have been designated, but the rights of the individual would have been left to the discretion of the legislature. The judge might certainly have held his office at the will of the president or of congress, or in any other manner the law might have prescribed. It is the subsequent part of the article, ordaining that "the judges both of the supreme and inferior courts shall hold their offices during good behavior," which constitutes their independence, and this plainly embraces the judges of the one court as well as of the other.

The right to permanence in office is then alike bestowed by the constitution on the judges of the supreme and inferior courts, and the inquiry is reduced to this naked question, do they really hold their offices during good behavior, or at the will of congress?

This question, if indeed it can without insult to the human judgment, be termed one, shall now receive a brief consideration.

The proposition that the constitution is the paramount law, and that it limits the powers of the legislature as well as that of the other departments of government is no longer a problem in the United States. Had the members of the legislature even not sworn to observe it, still they have no power as a legislature to pass the boundary it has marked out; and beyond its lines they are mere individuals.

The injunction of the constitution then is to be religiously observed, and we have only to enquire what that injunction is? For this we must resort to the instrument itself. The words are, "The judges both of the supreme and inferior courts shall hold their offices during good behaviour." If words are the fixed representatives of ideas; if they convey to the mind any distinct meaning, what idea, let me ask, is represented, what meaning is conveyed by the words "shall hold their offices during good behaviour?" When they proceed from an authority which admits of no opposition, which cannot be disobeyed, they amount certainly to an exclusion of any other possible mode of terminating the office by the act of government, than by convicting the officer of a breach of good behavior. They "shall hold their offices during good behavior" is certainly equivalent to saying *they shall hold their offices until they misbehave*: and this imperative sentence will admit of the substitution of no other event for misbehavior, unless it be by an equivalent authority. If their offices may be terminated by the legislative will, expressed by the repeal of the law, or in any other manner, then they do not hold their offices during good behaviour merely, but during the will of the legislature also.—But the words of the constitution do not admit of any additional condition encumbering the pure tenure of good behavior—They unequivocally exclude any other condition. The mind is irresistably referred to the conduct of a person holding a commission during good behaviour, as the sole standard by which his right to remain in office can be measured.

(To be continued.)

LATEST FROM EUROPE,

From London Papers to the 23d of October two days latest.

SURRENDER OF ALEXANDRIA!

LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY.

Downing street, October 21, 1801.

A dispatch of which the following is a copy, was this day received (in duplicate) at one of his majesty's principal secretaries of state.

Head quarters, Camp before Alexandria, September 5, 1801.

MY LORD,

I have now the satisfaction to inform your lordship that the forts and town of Alexandria have surrendered to his majesty's troops who, on the 2d instant, took possession of the entrenched camp the hights above Pompey's Pillar, the Redoubt de Bain, and the Fort Triangular. By the capitulation, the garrison are to be embarked for France in the course of ten days provided the shipping is in a state of preparation to receive them.

The operations against the enemy's works commenced on the 17th of August.

Major General Coote embarked with a strong corps on the Inundation in the night between the 16th and 17th of August. He effected his landing to the westward of Alexandria with little or no opposition, and immediately invested the strong Castle of Marabout, situated at the entrance of the western harbour of Alexandria.

On the east side of the town two attacks were made to get possession of some heights in front of the intrenched positions of the enemy. I entrusted the conduct of the attack against their right, to Major general Cradock; and that against their left to Major general Moore. These two officers perfectly executed my intentions, and performed the service committed to their care with much precision and ability. The action was neither obstinate or severe, and our loss is but small; but it afforded us more opportunity to display the promptness of British officers, and the heroism of British soldiers. A part of General Doyle's brigade, the 30th regiment (but under the immediate command of Col. Spencer) had taken possession of a hill in front of the enemy's right. General Menou, who was in person in that part of the French entrenched camp, directly opposite our post, ordered about 600 men to make a sortie, to drive us from our position. The enemy advanced in column with fixed bayonets and without firing a shot, till they got very close to the 30th regiment, to whom Col. Spencer gave an immediate order to charge, tho' they did not consist of more than 200 men; he was obeyed with a spirit and a determination worthy the highest panegyric. The enemy were driven back to their entrenchments with the greatest confusion. They had many killed and wounded, and several taken prisoners.

On the night between the 18th and 19th major-general Coote opened the batteries against the castle of Marabout; an attack was also made from the sea by several Turkish corvettes, and the launches and boats of the fleet, under the guidance of the honorable captain Cochrane; great perseverence and exertions were required to get up heavy guns thro' a difficult and almost impracticable country; but the troops executed this painful and arduous service with such zeal and continued firmness, that the fort capitulated in the night of the 21st; the garrison consisted of about one hundred and eighty men, and were commanded by a chief de brigade.

On the morning of the 22d, major-gen. Coote marched from Marabout to attack a strong corps posted in his front, in order to cover the approach of Alexandria; the management of that excellent officer appears to have been able and judicious, and were attended with the most complete success; he drove the enemy every where, though strongly posted, and in a country which opposed uncommon obstacles to the progress of troops. The French suffered extremely in the action, and retreated in much confusion, leaving their wounded and seven pieces of cannon behind them.

On the 24th, batteries were opened against the Redoubt de Bain; and on the 25th, at night, major-gen. Coote surprised the enemy's advanced posts, when seven officers and fifty men were taken prisoners; this service was gallantly performed by lieut. col. Smith, with the 1st battalion of the 20th regiment, and a small detachment of dragoons, under the orders of lieut. Kelly, of the 26th. The enemy endeavored to regain possession of the ground from which they had been driven, but were repulsed with loss.

On the morning of the 26th we opened four batteries on each side of the town against the entrenched camp of the French, which soon silenced their fire, and induced them to withdraw many of their guns.

On the 27th, in the evening, gen. Menou sent an aid-de-camp to request an armistice for three days, in order to give time to prepare a capitulation, which after some difficulties and delays was signed on the 2d of Sept.

I have the honor to inclose you a copy of the capitulation, and also a list of the number of persons for whom the enemy have required shipping; by this it appears, that the total of the garrison of Alexandria consisted of upwards of eight thousand soldiers, and one thousand three hundred sailors.

This arduous and important service has at length been brought to a conclusion.—The exertions of individuals have been splendid and meritorious. I regret that the bounds of a dispatch will not allow me to specify the whole, or to mention the name of every person who has distinguished himself in the public service. I have received the greatest support and assistance from the general officers of the army.—The conduct of troops of every description, has been exemplary in the highest degree; there has been much to applaud, and nothing to reprehend; their order and regularity in the camp, has been as conspicuous as their courage in the field. To the quarter-master-general, lieutenant-col. Anstruther, I owe much, for his unwearied industry and zeal in the public service, and for the aid, advice and co-operation, which he has at all times afforded me. Brigadier-general Lawson, who commanded the artillery, and captain Bryce, the chief engineer, have both great merit in their different departments. The local situation of Egypt, presents obstacles of a most serious kind to military operations on an extended scale. The skill and perseverence of those two officers have overcome difficulties which at first appeared almost insurmountable.

Lieutenant-colonel Lindenthal, who has always acted with the Turks, deserves my utmost acknowledgements; his activity and diligence have been unremitted, and he has introduced amongst them an order and regularity which does him the highest honor.

During the course of the long service on which we have been engaged, lord Keith has at all times given the most able assistance and counsel. The labor and fatigue of the navy have been continued and excessive;—it has not been of one day, or of one week, but for months together. In the Bay of Aboukir, on the New-Inundation, and on the Nile, for one hundred and sixty miles, they have been employed without intermission, and have submitted to many privations with a cheerfulness highly creditable to them, and advantageous to the public service.

Sir Sidney Smith had originally the command of the seamen who landed from the fleet; he continued on shore till after the capture of Rosetta, and returned on board Le Tigre, a short time before the appearance of admiral Gantheaume's squadron on the coast. He was present in the three actions of the 8th, 13th and 21st of March, when he displayed that ardor of mind for the service of his country, and that noble intrepidity, for which he has been ever so conspicuous. Captain Stevenson, of the Europa, succeeded him, and I have every reason to be satisfied with his zeal and conduct. The crews of the gun-boats displayed great gallantry, under his guidance, in the new inundation; and much approbation is also due to the naval officers who acted under his orders.

Captain Pressland, of the Regulus, has had the direction for many months past of all Greek ships in our employment, and of those belonging to the commissaries.—He has been active, zealous, and indefatigable, and merits my warmest approbation. I must therefore beg leave particularly to recommend this old and meritorious officer to your lordship's protection.

Allow me to express an humble hope, that the army of Egypt have gratified the

warmeſt wiſhes and expectations of their country. To them every thing is due, and to me nothing. It was my fate to ſucceed a man who created ſuch a ſpirit, and eſtabliſhed ſuch a diſcipline amongſt them, that little has been left for me to perform, except to follow his maxims, and to endeavor to imitate his conduct.

This diſpatch will be delivered to your lordſhip by colonel Abercromby, an officer of conſiderable ability, and worthy of the great name which he bears. He will one day, I truſt, emulate the virtue and talents of his never ſufficiently to be lamented father.

I have the honor to be, &c.

J. HELY HUTCHINSON,
Lieutenant-General.

The Right Hon. Lord Hobart, &c. &c.

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TRANSLATION.

Articles of Capitulation propoſed by Abdoullahy Jacques Francois Menou, general in chief of the French army now in Alexandria, to the generals commanding the land and ſea forces of his Britannic Majeſty, and of the Sublime Porte, forming the blockade of Alexandria, dated the 12th Fructidor, year nine of the French Republic, 30th Auguſt, 1801.

Art. I. From the preſent date to the 30th Fructidor (17th September, 1801) there ſhall be a continuation of the truce and ſuſpenſion of arms between the French army and the combined armies of his Britannic Majeſty and the Sublime Porte, upon the ſame conditions with thoſe which actually ſubſiſt, with the exception of a regulation to be amicable ſettled between the reſpective generals of the two armies, for eſtabliſhing a new line of advanced poſts, in order to remove all pretext of hoſtility between the troops.

Anſwer.—Refuſed.

Art. II. In caſe no adequate ſuccours ſhould arrive to the French army before the day mentioned in the preceding article, that army ſhall evacuate the forts and entrenched camps of Alexandria, upon the following conditions:

Anſwer.—Refuſed.

Art. III. The French army ſhall retire on the firſt complementary day of the French Era, into the city of Alexandria and the forts adjacent, and give up to the allied powers the entrenched camp, in front of the lines of the Arabs, the fort Le Turc, and the fort du Vivier, together with their artillery and ammunition.

Anſwer. In forty-eight hours after the ſigning of the capitulation, namely, on the 2nd September, at noon, the entrenched camp, the fort Turc, and that of Du Vivier, ſhall be delivered up to the allied powers. The ammunition and artillery of thoſe forts ſhall be alſo delivered up. The French troops ſhall evacuate the city, forts, and dependencies of Alexandria, ten days after ſigning the capitulation, or at the time of their embarkation.

Art. IV. All individuals, conſtituting a part of the French army, or attached to it by any relations, military or civil: the auxiliary troops of every nation, country or religion, or of whatever powers they might have been ſubjects before the arrival of the French, ſhall preſerve their property of every deſcription, their effects, papers, &c. &c. which ſhall not be ſubject to any examination.

Anſwer. Granted: provided that nothing be carried away belonging to the government of the French republic, but only the effects, baggage, and other articles belonging to the French and auxiliary ſoldiers, who have ſerved during ſix months in the army of the republic; the ſame is to be underſtood of all individuals attached to the French army, by civil or military capacities, of whatever nation, country, or religion they may be.

Art. V. The French forces, the auxiliary troops, and all the individuals deſcribed in the preceding article, ſhall be embarked in the port of Alexandria, between the 5th and 10th of Vendemaire, year ten of the French republic, at the latest (27th of September to the 3d Oct. 1801) together with their arms, ſtores, baggage, effects, and property of all kinds, official papers, and depoſits, one field-piece to each battalion and ſquadron, with ammunition, &c. &c. the whole to be conveyed to one of the ports of the French republic in the Mediterranean, to be determined by the General in Chief of the French army.

Anſwer.—The French forces, the auxiliary troops, and all the individuals deſcribed in the 4th article, ſhall be embarked in the ports of Alexandria (unleſs after an amicable convention, it ſhould be found more expeditious to embark a part of them at Aboukir) as ſoon as veſſels can be prepared, the allied powers at the ſame time engaging that the embarkation ſhall take place, if poſſible, ten days after the capitulation ſhall be ſigned; they ſhall receive all the honors of war, ſhall carry away their arms and baggage, ſhall not be priſoners of war, and ſhall moreover take with them ten pieces of cannon from 4 to 8 pounders, with 10 rounds of ſhot to each gun; they ſhall be conveyed to a French port in the Mediterranean.

Art. VI. The French ſhips of war, with their full complement, and all merchant ſhips, to whatever nation or individuals they may belong, even thoſe of nations at war with the allied powers, or thoſe that are the property of owners or merchants who are ſubject to the allied powers before the arrival of the French, ſhall depart with the French army, in order that thoſe that are ſhips of war, may be reſtored to the French government, and the merchant ſhips to the owners or to their aſſignees.

Anſwer.—Refuſed. All veſſels ſhall be delivered up as they are.

Art. VII. Every ſingle ſhip that, from the preſent day the 30th Fructidor, ſhall arrive from the French republic, or any of her allies, into the ports or road of Alexandria, ſhall be comprehended in this capitulation. Every ſhip of war, or commerce, belonging to France, or the allies of the republic that ſhall arrive in the ports or road of Alexandria, within the 20 days immediately following the evacuation of that place, ſhall not be conſidered a lawful Prize, but ſhall be ſet at liberty, with her equipage and cargo, and be furniſhed with a paſſport from the allied powers.

Anſwer.—Refuſed.

Art. VIII. The French and auxiliary troops, the civil and military agents attached to the army and all other individuals deſcribed in the preceding articles, ſhall be embarked on board ſuch French and other veſſels, actually in the ports of Alexandria, as ſhall be in a condition to go to ſea; or on board thoſe of his Britannic majeſty and of the Sublime Porte, within the time fixed by the 5th Article.

Art. IX. Commiſſioners ſhall be named by each party to regulate the number of veſſels to be employed, the number of men to be embarked upon them, and generally employed to provide for all the difficulties that may ariſe in carrying into execution the preſent capitulation.

Thoſe commiſſaries ſhall agree upon the different poſitions which ſhall be taken by the ſhips now in the port of Alexandria, and thoſe which ſhall be furniſhed by the allied powers, ſo that by a well regulated arrangement, every occaſion of difference between the crews of the ſeveral nations may be avoided.

Anſwer. All theſe details will be regulated by the Engliſh admiral, and by an officer of the French navy named by the general in chief.

Art. X. Merchants and owners of ſhips, of whatever nation or religion they may be, and alſo the inhabitants of Egypt, and of every other country, who may at the preſent time be in Alexandria, whether Syrians, Copths, Greeks, Arabs, Jews, &c and who ſhall be deſireous of following the French army ſhall be embarked with and enjoy the ſame advantages with that army; they ſhall be at liberty to remove their property of all kinds, and to leave power for the diſpoſal of what they may not be able to take away. All arrangements, all ſales, all ſtipulations, whether of commerce, or of any other nature made by them, ſhall be ſtrictly carried into effect after their departure, and be maintained by the generals of his Britannic Majeſty and of the Sublime Porte. Thoſe who may prefer remaining in Egypt a certain time on account of their private affairs ſhall be at liberty to do ſo and ſhall have full protection from the allied powers; thoſe alſo who may be deſirous of eſtabliſhing themſelves in Egypt ſhall be entitled to all the privileges and rights of which they were in poſſeſſion before the arrival of the French.

Anſwer. Every article of merchandize, whether in the town of Alexandria, or on board the veſſels that are in the ports, ſhall be proviſionally at the diſpoſition of the allied powers, but ſubject to ſuch definitive regulation as may be determined by the eſtabliſhed uſage and the law of nations. Private merchants ſhall be at liberty to accompany the French army, or they may remain in the country in ſecurity.

Art. IX. None of the inhabitants of Egypt, or of any other nation or religion, ſhall be called to account for their conduct during the period of the French troops having been in the country, particularly for having taken arms in their favor, or having been employed by them.

Anſwer.—Granted.

Art. XII. The troops, and all others who may be embarked with them, ſhall be fed during their paſſage, and until their arrival in France, at the expence of the allied powers, and conformably to the rules of the French navy. The allied powers ſhall ſupply every thing that may be neceſſary for the embarkation.

Anſwer—The troops, and all others who may be embarked with them, ſhall be fed during their paſſage, and until their arrival in France, at the expence of the allied powers, according to the uſage eſtabliſhed in the marine of England.

Art. XIII. The conſuls, and all other public agents of the ſeveral powers in alliance with the French republic, ſhall continue in the enjoyment of all the privileges and rights which are granted by civilized nations to diplomatic agents: their property, all their effects and papers, ſhall be reſpected and placed under the protection of the allied powers. They ſhall be at liberty to retire or to remain as they may think fit.

Anſwer.—The conſuls and all other public agents of the powers in alliance with the French republic, ſhall be at liberty to remain or to retire as they may judge fit. Their property and effects of any kind, together with their papers, ſhall be preſerved for them, provided they conduct themſelves with loalty, and conformably to the law of nations.

Art. XIV. The ſick who may be judged by the medical ſtaff of the army to be in a ſtate for removal, ſhall be embarked at the ſame time with the army, upon hoſpital ſhips properly furniſhed with medicines, proviſions, and every other ſtore that may be neceſſary for their ſituation; and they ſhall be attended by French ſurgeons.—Thoſe of the ſick who may not be in a condition to undertake the voyage, ſhall be delivered over to the care and humanity of the allied powers. French phyſicians and other medical aſſiſtance ſhall be left for their care, to be maintained at the expence of the allied powers, who ſhall ſend them to France as ſoon as their ſtate of health may permit, together with any thing belonging to them, in the ſame manner as has been propoſed for the reſt of the army.

Anſwer.—Granted. The ſhips deſtined for hoſpitals, ſhall be prepared for the reception of thoſe who may fall ſick during the paſſage. The medical ſtaff of the two armies ſhall concert together in what manner to diſpoſe of thoſe of the ſick who, having contagious diſorders, ought not to have communication with the others.

Art. XV. Horſe tranſports for conveying ſixty horſes, with every thing neceſſary for their ſubſiſtence during the paſſage, ſhall be furniſhed.

Anſwer.—Granted.

Art. XVI. The individuals compoſing the inſtitute of Egypt and the commiſſion of Arts, ſhall carry with them all the papers, plans, memoirs, collections of natural hiſtory, and all the monuments of art and antiquity collected by them in Egypt.

Anſwer.—The members of the Inſtitute may carry with them all the inſtruments of arts and ſcience which they have brought from France, but the Arabian manuſcripts, the ſtatues, and other collections which have been made for the French republic, ſhall be conſidered as public property, and ſubject to the diſpoſal of the generals of the combined army.

General Hope having declared, in conſequence of ſome obſervations of the commander in chief of the French army, that he could make no alteration in this article, it has been agreed that a reference thereupon ſhould be made to the commander in chief of the combined army.

Art XVII. The veſſels which ſhall be employed in conveying the French and Auxiliary Army, as well as the different perſons who ſhall accompany it, ſhall be eſcorted by ſhips of War belonging to the Allied Powers, who formally engage that they ſhall not, in any manner, be moleſted during their voyage; the ſafety of ſuch of thoſe veſſels as may be ſeperated by ſtreſs of weather, or other accidents, ſhall be guaranteed by the generals of the Allied Forces: the veſſels conveying the French Army ſhall not, under any pretence, touch at any other than the French coaſt, except in caſe of abſolute neceſſity.

Anſwer—Granted. The Commander in chief of the French army entering into a reciprocal engagement that none of thoſe veſſels ſhall be moleſted during their ſtay in France, or on their return; he equally engaging that they ſhall be furniſhed with every thing which may be neceſſary according to the conſtant practice of European Powers.

Art. XVIII. At the time of giving up the camps and forts, according to the terms of the third article, the priſoners in Egypt ſhall be reſpectively given up on both ſides.

Anſwer.—Granted.

Art. XIX. Commiſſaries ſhall be named to receive the Artillery of the place and of the forts, ſtores, magazines, plans and other articles, that the French leave to the allied powers, and liſts and inventories ſhall be made out ſigned by the commiſſaries of the different powers, according as the forts and magazines ſhall be given up to the allied powers.

Anſwer. Granted. Provided that all the plans of the city and forts of Alexandria, as well as all maps of the country, ſhall be delivered up to the Engliſh commiſſary. The batteries, ciſterns, and other public buildings, ſhall alſo be given up in the condition in which they actually are.

Art. XX. A paſſport ſhall be granted to a French armed veſſel, in order to convey to Toulon, immediately after the camps and forts before mentioned ſhall be given up, officers charged by the commander in chief to carry to his government the preſent capitulation.

Anſwer. Granted. But if it is a French veſſel, it ſhall not be armed.

Art. XXI. On giving up the camps and forts mentioned in the preceding articles, hoſtages ſhall be given on both ſides, in order to guarantee the execution of the preſent treaty. They ſhall be choſen from among the officers of rank in the reſpective armies: namely, four from the French army, two from the Britiſh troops and two from the troops of the Sublime Porte. The four French hoſtages ſhall be embarked on board the Engliſh ſhip commanding the ſquadron, and the four Britiſh and Turkiſh hoſtages on board one of the veſſels which ſhall carry the commander in chief, or the lieutenant generals. They ſhall all be reciprocally delivered up on their arrival in France.

Anſwer. There ſhall be placed in the hands of the commander in chief of the French army, four officers of rank as hoſtages, namely, one officer of the navy, one officer of the Britiſh army, and two officers of the Turkiſh army. The commander in chief ſhall, in like manner, place in the hands of the commander in chief of the Britiſh army, four officers of rank. The hoſtages ſhall be reſtored on both ſides at the period of the embarkation.

Art. XXII. If any difficulties ſhould ariſe during the execution of the preſent capitulation, they ſhall be amicably ſettled by the commiſſaries of the armies.

Anſwer. Granted.

(Signed) KEITH, Admiral.

(Signed) J. HELY HUTCHINSON, Lieutenant-general, Commanding in Chief.

(Signed) HUSSEIN, Capitan Pacha.

(Signed) ABDOULLAHY JACQUES FRANCOIS MENOU, General in Chief of the French army.

(A true copy) JAMES KEMPT,
Lieutenant-colonel and Secretary

Alexandria Advertiser.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 14.

Two days later news from Europe, Than has been before received in America, will be found in the preceding columns of this day's Adverciſer, from London papers to the 23d of October, incluſive, received at New-York.

It appears that the garriſon of Alexandria ſurrendered to gen. Hutchinſon on the 2d September, conſiſting of 10,000 men. By the terms of the capitulation the forts and town of Alexandria were to be evacuated in ten days after the ſigning of the capitulation, and the embarkation of the garriſon for France was to take place in the ſame period. The article which is now of moſt moment is the 6th in the order of thoſe propoſed, by the rejection of which and the following article, all the ſhips and veſſels of the French and their allies, whether ſhips of war or merchantmen, both in Alexandria and that might arrive there after the capitulation, become prizes and by the repreſentation of both parties, the number of theſe muſt be very conſiderable. Nor are the French permitted to avail themſelves of the ſpoils which their Literati had with ſo much labor collected; and the Arabian manuſcripts, ſtatues and other collections made for the French Republic, are to be conſidered as public property. Hoſtages were to be given for the due obſervance of the treaty.

Parliament was prorogued to the 29th of October. Conſols, 2ad, roſe from 68¼ to 69¼, for money. Omnium, from 23¾ to 25.

For Sale,

A new and beautiful
SCHOONER,
Maſted, but not riggged.

Said by the builder to be 50 feet on the deck, 38 feet keel, 15½ feet beam, 5½ feet in the hold: he ſuppoſes ſhe will carry 1000 buſhels. She was built under the inſpection of the late Daniel M'Carty, eſq. of Cedar Grove, for his own uſe: uncommon pains were taken to have her executed in the ſtrongeſt and beſt manner: ſhe is remarkably light, and conſtructed for faſt ſailing. Bills negotiable in the bank of Alexandria will be received, payable in ninety days from the time they are given. Any perſon inclined to purchaſe, may apply at Cedar Grove, between Pohick and Ackatink creeks, where ſhe may be ſeen.

PATRICK KEOGH.

Dec. 14. co3t†

ROBERT B. JAMESSON

OFFERS FOR SALE,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

LIQUORS & GROCERIES,

–Conſiſting of–

Old Cogniac, Barcelona, Peach, and Apple } BRANDIES,

Java, and Green } COFFEE,

Spinning Cotton, Molaſſes,

Old Jamaica, W. India, and N. England } RUM,

Demijohns, from 3 to 6 gals.

Stone Jugs,

Starch and Fig Blue,

Claret, Madeira, Port, Sherry, Liſbon, Malaga and Corſica } WINES,

Holland Geneva,

Nutmegs, Cloves, Caſſia, Pimento,

Cayenne and Black } PEPPER,

Imperial, Young Hyſon, Hyſon, Hyſon Skin & Souchong } TEAS, *of the Clothier's cargo,*

Muſcovado, Loaf, and Powdered } SUGARS,

Rice, Race and Ground Ginger,

Caſtile, White, and Brown } SOAP,

Beſt Orleans and flota indigo, Spaniſh ſegars, muſtard, madder, coperas, allum, brimſtone, glue, ſaltpetre, ſweet oil in flaſks and bottles, Leiper's and Hamilton's ſnuff, ſhort pipes in kegs, common and fine Albany chocolate, wine and cyder vinegar, capers, olives, anchovies, cucumbers, fruits in brandy, pearl barley, battle and FF gunpowder, patent ſhot, Cavendiſh's beſt chewing tobacco.

Alſo,

A few kegs and boxes freſh raiſins and currants.

Nov. 30. eo1m

MILFORD FOR SALE.

Purſuant to a Decree of the Court of Chancery of Fairfax county, will be ſold on the premiſes, on the firſt day of January next, at 12 o'clock,

A TRACT of LAND on Holmes's Run, late the property of Robert Alliſon, deceaſed, containing 44 acres, to ſatisfy debts due to Robert Meaſe and Dennis Ramſay, both of Alexandria. On this tract, known by the name of MILFORD, there is erected a mill, ſupplied by a very conſtant ſtream of water, well calculated for griſt or merchant uſe: ſhe has a pair of good burr ſtones, and a pair of cullens, with bolting cloth, ſcreen, elevators, hopper-boy, &c. It is calculated that the burr ſtones alone can grind 30,000 buſhels of wheat in the year, and that there is ſufficient head of water to convert her into an over-ſhot mill. There are beſides on the premiſes, a good log houſe, meat houſe, ſtable and cabin. The whole in fee ſimple, as will appear by reference to the records of the county court. The mill is ſituated about 5¼ miles from Alexandria, ¼ of a mile from each of the great roads leading from the weſtward, is well adapted for the purchaſe of grain, and offers to a capatalift alluring proſpects of gain.

The terms of ſale are, one third of the purchaſe money ſhall be payable in eight months, one third in ſixteen months, and one third within two years from the day of ſale, with intereſt from that time. The purchaſer to give bond and ſecurity for the payment of the purchaſe money at the terms beforementioned.

CHARLES LITTLE, Wm. PAYNE, GEO. SUMMERS, } *Com'rs.*

Nov. 17. eo6t 2awot

PIANO FORTES, &c.

Put in perfect Tune,

On REASONABLE TERMS

By George Shutze,

Who reſpectfully informs the gentlemen of this town, that he intends to teach the Violin, Violincello, French Horn and Trumpet. He is provided with ſtrings and quills for Harpſichords and Spinetts.

Violins repaired and hair put to bows.

Apply at Mr. Miſburn's (late Geoge Rutter's,) Union ſtreet, near Merchant's wharf. Dec. 3. eo3t‡

For Sale,

A ſeat for a Merchant Mill, with ten acres of Meadow Land; ſituated on Broad Creek, in the ſtate of Maryland, about three miles from Alexandria. For particulars apply to Jonathan Swift, ſq. or to

W. D. ADDISON.

Oxen Hill, Dec. 8. 1aw

BENNETT and WATTS

HAVE IMPORTED,

In the ſhip Martha, arrived at Baltimore,

The following Goods,

–viz.–

Mens' Boots and Half Boots of the 1ſt quality and faſhion—*London made.* Shoes 1ſt and 2d quality.

FLEECY HOSIERY,

Conſiſting of

Socks, Stockings, Waiſtcoats, Shirts and Drawers, &c. &c.

Nov. 17. eo

To Let,

A convenient Dwelling Houſe on Fairfax ſtreet, lately occupied by Mr. James Dykes. Enquire of

JONAH THOMPSON.

Dec. 9. eo

New Hardware Store.

The Subſcribers having commenced buſineſs under the firm of

Hamilton and Green,

offer for ſale at their ſtore, corner of Prince and Fairfax ſtreets, formerly occupied by Ricketts, Newton and Co. a general aſſortment of

Hardware & Groceries.

JAMES H. HAMILTON

CLEMENT GREEN.

Oct. 1. eo

STRAYED,

OR more probably ſtolen, from the common adjoining my dwelling houſe, a

Sorrel Mare,

about 14½ hands high, ſhod all round and ſwitch tailed. She has a remarkable blaze and what is called a wall eye, is a natural pacer and her gait is very good.

If ſtrayed, I will give ten dollars for her delivery---if ſtolen, fifty dollars on conviction of the thief---ſhould it be diſcovered that this mare is kept up for a reward, one of a different deſcription may be expected.

A. HENDERSON.

Dec. 10. eo3t

THE SUBSCRIBER,

Contemplating a removal from the Diſtrict of Columbia, as ſoon as he can cloſe his out ſtanding concerns, OFFERS FOR SALE,

THE FOLLOWING

Very valuable Property.

One undivided half of a FARM adjoining the Great-Falls of Potomac, on which is a good Houſe, a new Barn, and ſome excellent Meadow.——Alſo, a FORGE, 50 by 60 feet, covered with tin, and a Coal and Iron Houſe, ſituated on the Canal made by the Potomac Company, and the right of cutting the wood for 900 years on a large parcel of land adjoining—much of this wood is convenient to the river, and may be readily tranſported to George-Town, the Federal City, or this place. The other half may be purchaſed.

Three-Eighths of about eleven hundred acres of LAND, in Berkley county, adjoining the lands of the United States, at Keep Tryce Furnace and Harper's Ferry—more than half of it is in wood, and the remainder good farming land. The other five-eights may alſo be purchaſed.

An undivided moiety of 36 Acres of LAND in the Common of Alexandria and adjoinig the town, chiefly under fence of cedar poſts and cheſnut rails.

A large and handſome Brick DWELLING HOUSE, 50 by 40 feet, with a brick Stable, Smoke Houſe, and Well of excellent water—The Garden and Yard paled in.—The Houſe is not quite finiſhed. It will be ſold either in its preſent ſtate, or finiſhed as may ſuit the purchaſer.

A number of LOTS on the new wharf, made by Mr. Herbert, Mr. Wilſon, and the ſubſcriber, between Fairfax ſtreet and the river Potomac; and, alſo, the diviſion of the ſaid wharf, made from Mr. Thompſon's by a 20 feet ſtreet.

An undivided half of a LOT on the weſt ſide of Fairfax ſtreet, above Queen ſtreet, on which the houſe was burnt laſt winter.

For particulars, with reſpect to titles and terms, apply to

For titles and terms, which will be liberal both as to credit and price, apply to

JOHN POTTS.

Alexandria, Oct. 17. 1aw7t

A boy about 14 years of age, of a good education, and reſpectable connections will be taken as an apptentice at the offiec of the ALEXANDRIA ADVERTISER.

JUST PUBLISHED,

By Cottom & Stewart,

And for Sale at their Book Store,

Price 37½ Cents,

Certain Acts of the Commonwealth of Virginia for regulating the *Militia,* and of the Congreſs of the United States, more effectually to provide for the national defence by eſtabliſhing an uniform militia throughout the United States, with the Rules and Articles of war.

By the Levy Court of Baltimore.

Auguſt 12th, 1801.

Reſolved, That the Inſpector of tobacco at Fell's Point in the city of Baltimore, paſs no tobacco in hogſheads, the ſize and dimenſions of which are not agreeable to the act of Aſſembly, eſtabliſhing and fixing the ſame.

"Act of November ſeſſion, 1789, chapter 26, ſection 35, and for preventing packing of tobacco in unſizeable caſks, *Be it enacted,* That no tobacco ſhall be paſſed or accounted lawful tobacco, except tobacco in parcels, unleſs the ſame ſhall be packed in hogſheads not exceeding forty-eight inches in the length of the ſtave, and ſeventy inches in the whole diameter with the ſtaves at the croſe and bulge; and the owner of tobacco packed in any hogſhead of greater dimenſions, ſhall repack the ſame in ſizeable hogſheads, as herein before expreſſed, at his own expence, before the ſame ſhall be paſſed.

By order,

WM. GIBSON, Clerk.

[Oct. 15---1aw3t]

JUST PUBLISHED,

AND FOR SALE AT

COTTOM & STEWART's

Book-Store, Royal-ſtreet,

POLITICAL ESSAYS,

RELATIVE TO THE

War of the French Revolution;

–viz.–

AN ARGUMENT

Againſt continuing the War, for the ſubverſion of the Republican Government of France;

A LETTER

To the Duke of Portland, being an anſwer to the two Letters of the late Right Hon. Edmund Burke, againſt treating for Peace with the French Republic:—And

A MEMORIAL,

Propoſing a Plan, for the Conqueſt and Emancipation of Spaniſh America, by means which would promote the tranquility of Ireland.

BY JAMES WORKMAN, ESQ.

Nov. 20.

For Sale,

Three hundred and ſixty-five acres of LAND, lying in the county of Fauquier, near the Blue Ridge, adjoining the manor of Leeds: the above land is fertile and well ſituate for farming; it is convenient to five merchant mills, the fartheſt not more than ſix miles; there is on the land between 40 and 50 acres of meadow ground, three of which are in graſs, and twelve will be put in graſs next fall: there are alſo 100 young, bearing apple trees of excellent fruit, and a variety of other fruit trees. The buildings on the above land are indifferent.

Alſo,

Another tract adjoining, under leaſe for three lives, containing 402 acres, ſubject to the annual rent of twenty dollars: there are on the land a one ſtory frame houſe, thirty by twenty eight feet, with two rooms on a floor, a young apple orchard of an hundred trees, and a nurſery of about three hundred trees of excellent fruit; there are alſo on the above land 12 or 15 acres of meadow ground between 3 and 4 of which are in graſs.

The ſubſcriber wiſhes to ſell both tracts together, any perſon inclinable to purchaſe will peaſe to apply to

JOHN KEITH, ſenior,

living on the premiſes.

Nov. 23. 3t1awt

ABEL WILLIS

Has for ſale, at his ſtore on Prince-ſtreet,

(Juſt from Norfolk)

Soft ſhelled Almonds, Figs, Orange, Lemons, Grapes; beſt Jamaica Sugar by the barrel or ſmaller quantity, Havana white and brown do. beſt Engliſh Cheeſe, elegant Travelling Caſes, beſt Spaniſh ſegars and Crab Cyder.

Dec. 1 eo.

Valuable Property for Sale.

Seven hundred and eighty-eight acres in the county of Hampſhire, on the waters of Great Cape Capon, about 20 miles from the Warm Springs, and 30 from Winchester. This land is full of wood, oak and pine timber. Two excellent farms may be made, with 30 to 50 acres of bottom, and rich high lands to each; and in the heart of the timber there is a fine ſeat for a ſaw-mill. Capt. Daniel Rice will ſhew the lands.

Three thouſand eight hundred and forty-five acres in the county of Ohio, on the waters of Grave and Fiſh Creeks, near the river Ohio, and about 80 miles below Pittſburgh. Some of theſe lands are very good, with conſiderable quantities of rich bottom, and plenty of excellent timber. Robert Woods, Eſq. the Surveyor of that county will ſhew theſe lands.

I will ſell all or any of the above lands for caſh or upon credit, or take in exchange for them lands in Fairfax County, or lots of land in the city of Alexandria, or the city of Waſhington.

R. T. HOOE.

October 23. eo

DANCING.

Mr. LONGER informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Alexandria and its environs, that he has opened his Dancing-School in Mr. Thomas Herbert's houſe, corner of Fairfax and Cameron Streets, where he teaches all the Dances at preſent in faſhion. He has provided a very excellent Muſician to play in his School, and has alſo provided a great variety of new and handſome Cotillions and Set-Dances.

Mr. L. hopes that the good footing upon which he has eſtabliſhed his Academy this winter will enſure him the approbation and encouragement of the Alexandrians. Price of Tuition, Ten Dollars a quarter, conſiſting of 24 days—every Friday and Saturday. One half of the money to be paid in advance, and the other at the expiraton of the quarter.

Mr. L. alſo informs the young Gentlemen, who cannot attend in the day-time, that he has, for their convenience, opened a

Night-School

in the ſame houſe where he keeps his Day-School, and for which he has likewiſe provided in the beſt manner. Price Eight Dollars a quarter, of 24 Nights—every Thurſday and Friday, from 6 till 9 o'clock.

December 8. eo

Diſtrict of Columbia, County of Alexandria, ſſ.

OCTOBER TERM, 18.

Joſiah Watſon, Plaintiff

AGAINST

John R. Wheaton, Joſeph Cary, William Hodgſon, J. M'Clenahan, George Clementſon, Dennis Ramſay, and *B. Ghequiere,* Defendants, } In Chancery.

The defendant, JOHN R. WHEATON, not having entered his appearance, and given ſecurity according to the act of aſſembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the ſatisfaction of the court, upon affidavit, that the ſaid John R. Wheaton is not an inhabitant of this diſtrict, on motion of ſaid complainant, by his counſel, it is ordered, that the ſaid defendant, John R. Wheaton, do appear here on the firſt day of January Court next, and enter his appearance to the ſuit, and give ſecurity for performing the decree of the Court—and that the other defendants, Joſeph Cary, William Hodgſon, James M'Clenahan, George Clementſon, Dennis Ramſay, and Bernard Ghequiere, do not pay away, convey or ſecrete the debts by them owing to, or the eſtate or effects in their hands belonging to the ſaid abſent defendant John R. Wheaton, until the further order or decree of this court: and that a copy of this order be forthwith publiſhed for two months ſucceſſively in one of the public newſpapers publiſhed in this county, and that another copy be poſted at the front door of the Court-Houſe of the ſaid county.

A copy—Teſt,

G. DENEALE, C. }

Oct. 31. 12w2m

Wanted,

In a public houſe, a few miles from Alexandria and the City of Waſhington, a

Good Oſtler,

who can come well recommended in every reſpect. To ſuch an one (and no other need apply) generous wages will be given.

Enquire of the Printers.

Dec. 9. eo6t

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